

Newhouse	Roskam	Tenney
Noem	Ross	Thompson (CA)
Nolan	Rothfus	Thompson (MS)
Norcross	Rouzer	Thompson (PA)
Nunes	Roybal-Allard	Thornberry
O'Halleran	Royce (CA)	Tiberi
O'Rourke	Ruiz	Tipton
Olson	Ruppersberger	Tonko
Palazzo	Rutherford	Torres
Pallone	Ryan (OH)	Tsongas
Palmer	Sánchez	Turner
Panetta	Sanford	Upton
Pascrell	Sarbanes	Valadao
Paulsen	Scalise	Vargas
Pearce	Schakowsky	Veasey
Pelosi	Schiff	Vela
Perlmutter	Schneider	Velázquez
Perry	Schrader	Visclosky
Peters	Schweikert	Wagner
Peterson	Scott (VA)	Walberg
Pingree	Scott, Austin	Walden
Pittenger	Sensenbrenner	Walker
Pocan	Serrano	Walorski
Poe (TX)	Sessions	Walters, Mimi
Poliquin	Sewell (AL)	Walz
Polis	Shea-Porter	Wasserman
Posney	Sherman	Schultz
Price (NC)	Shimkus	Waters, Maxine
Quigley	Shuster	Watson Coleman
Raskin	Simpson	Weber (TX)
Ratcliffe	Sinema	Webster (FL)
Reed	Sires	Wenstrup
Reichert	Smith (MO)	Westerman
Renacci	Smith (NE)	Williams
Rice (NY)	Smith (NJ)	Wilson (FL)
Rice (SC)	Smith (TX)	Wilson (SC)
Richmond	Smith (WA)	Wittman
Roby	Smucker	Womack
Roe (TN)	Soto	Woodall
Rogers (AL)	Speier	Yarmuth
Rogers (KY)	Stefanik	Yoder
Rokita	Stewart	Yoho
Rooney, Francis	Stivers	Young (AK)
Rooney, Thomas	Suozzi	Young (IA)
J.	Swalwell (CA)	Zeldin
Ros-Lehtinen	Takano	
Rosen	Taylor	

NOT VOTING—21

Blackburn	Higgins (NY)	Rush
Brown (MD)	Kelly (PA)	Russell
Ciilline	Loebback	Scott, David
Collins (NY)	Marino	Slaughter
Davis, Danny	McCaull	Titus
DesJarlais	Payne	Trott
Fudge	Rohrabacher	Welch

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (during the vote). There are 2 minutes remaining.

□ 1903

So (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAISING A QUESTION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE

Mr. CROWLEY. Pursuant to clause 2(a)(1) of rule IX, I rise to give notice of my intent to raise a question of the privileges of the House.

The form of the resolution is as follows:

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President shall immediately disclose his tax return information to Congress.

Mr. Speaker, it is worth expressing, once again.

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives, the President shall immediately disclose his tax return information to Congress and the American people.

I want to thank Mr. PASCRELL from the Ways and Means Committee for leading this issue in that committee and here on the floor, as well as ANNA ESHOO from the Energy and Commerce Committee, and more to come in the weeks to come.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized only to give notice.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, the form of the remainder of the resolution is as follows:

Whereas, in the United States' system of checks and balances, Congress has a responsibility to hold the executive branch of government to the highest standard of transparency to ensure the public interest is placed first;

Whereas, according to the Tax History Project, every President after Richard Nixon has disclosed their tax return information to the public;

Whereas, tax returns provide an important baseline disclosure because they contain highly instructive information including whether the candidate paid taxes, what they own, what they have borrowed and from whom, whether they have made any charitable donations, and whether they have taken advantage of tax loopholes;

Whereas, disclosure of the President's tax returns could help those investigating Russian influence in the 2016 election understand the President's financial ties to the Russian Federation and Russian citizens, including debts owed, and whether he shares any partnership interests, equity interests, joint ventures, or licensing agreements with Russia or Russians;

Whereas, it has been reported that President Trump's close senior advisers, including Carter Page, Paul Manafort, Roger Stone, and General Michael Flynn, have been under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for their ties to the Russian Federation;

Whereas, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov told Interfax, a Russian media outlet, on November 10, 2016, that "there were contacts" with Donald Trump's 2016 campaign, and it has been reported that members of President Trump's inner circle were in contact with senior Russian officials throughout the 2016 campaign;

Whereas, according to his 2016 candidate filing with the Federal Election Commission, the President has 564 financial positions in companies located in the United States and around the world;

Whereas, against the advice of ethics attorneys and the Office of Government Ethics, the President has refused to divest his ownership stake in his businesses;

Whereas, the Director of the non-partisan Office of Government Ethics said that the President's plan to transfer his business holdings to a trust managed by family members is "meaningless" and "does not meet the standards that . . . every President in the past four decades has met";

Whereas, the the Emoluments Clause was included in the U.S. Constitution for the express purpose of preventing federal officials from accepting any "present, Emolument, Office, or Title . . . from any King, Prince, or foreign state";

Whereas, the Trump International Hotel in Washington, D.C., has hired a "director of diplomatic sales" to generate high-priced business among foreign leaders and diplomatic delegations;

Whereas, the Trump International Hotel could receive up to \$60,000 from the Kuwaiti government for a party it held at the hotel on February 22, 2017;

Whereas, the President used a legally dubious tax maneuver in 1995 that could have allowed him to avoid paying federal taxes for 18 years;

Whereas, the public still does not have a thorough understanding of the influences and conflicts President Trump has due to his various foreign and domestic business interests;

Whereas, on January 30, 2017, President Trump publicly issued an executive order announcing that pipeline makers in the U.S. must use American-made steel in their projects;

Whereas, on March 3, 2017, President Trump quietly reversed himself, issuing an order allowing the steel for the Keystone pipeline to be imported from foreign countries;

Whereas, without direct knowledge on the conflicts this President has due to his business interests, he could be advancing policies that create an uneven playing field for working Americans;

Whereas, the public should be able to examine his business interests, relationships, and conflicts to ensure that all policies put forward by the Trump administration solely benefit the American public and not his corporate business partners;

Whereas, the most signed petition on the White House website calls for the release of the President's tax return information to verify compliance with the Emoluments Clause, with 1,082,000 signatures as of the date of this resolution;

Whereas, the Chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee, Joint Committee on Taxation, and Senate Finance Committee have the authority to request the President's tax returns under Section 6103 of the tax code;

Whereas, the Joint Committee on Taxation reviewed the tax returns of President Richard Nixon in 1974 and made the information public;

Whereas, the Ways and Means Committee used IRC 6103 authority in 2014 to make public the confidential tax information of 51 taxpayers;

Whereas, the American people have the right to know whether or not their President is operating under conflicts of interest related to international affairs, tax reform, government contracts, or otherwise;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the House of Representatives shall:

One, immediately request the tax return information of Donald J. Trump for tax years 2006 through 2015 for review in closed executive session by the Committee on Ways and Means, as provided under Section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code, and vote to report the information therein to the full House of Representatives;

Two, support transparency in government and the longstanding tradition of Presidents and Presidential candidates disclosing their tax returns.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will now recognize the gentleman from New York to offer the resolution just noticed.

Does the gentleman offer the resolution?

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I offer my resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESOLUTION

Expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that the President shall immediately disclose his tax return information to Congress and the American people.

Whereas, in the United States' system of checks and balances, Congress has a responsibility to hold the Executive Branch of government to the highest standard of transparency to ensure the public interest is placed first;

Whereas, according to the Tax History Project, every President after Richard Nixon has disclosed their tax return information to the public;

Whereas, tax returns provide an important baseline disclosure because they contain highly instructive information including whether the candidate paid taxes, what they own, what they have borrowed and from whom, whether they have made any charitable donations, and whether they have taken advantage of tax loopholes;

Whereas, disclosure of the President's tax returns could help those investigating Russian influence in the 2016 election, understand the President's financial ties to the Russian Federation and Russian citizens, including debts owed, and whether he shares any partnership interests, equity interests, joint ventures or licensing agreements with Russia or Russians;

Whereas, it has been reported that President Trump's close senior advisers, including Carter Page, Paul Manafort, Roger Stone, and General Michael Flynn, have been under investigation by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for their ties to the Russian Federation;

Whereas, Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Sergei Ryabkov told *Interfax*, a Russian media outlet, on November 10, 2016 that "there were contacts" with Donald Trump's 2016 campaign, and it has been reported that members of President Trump's inner circle were in contact with senior Russian officials throughout the 2016 campaign;

Whereas, according to his 2016 candidate filing with the Federal Election Commission, the President has 564 financial positions in companies located in the United States and around the world;

Whereas, against the advice of ethics attorneys and the Office of Government Ethics, the President has refused to divest his ownership stake in his businesses;

Whereas, the director of the nonpartisan Office of Government Ethics said that the President's plan to transfer his business holdings to a trust managed by family mem-

bers is "meaningless" and "does not meet the standards that . . . every president in the past four decades has met";

Whereas, the Emoluments Clause was included in the U.S. Constitution for the express purpose of preventing federal officials from accepting any "present, Emolument, Office, or Title . . . from any King, Prince, or foreign state";

Whereas, the Trump International Hotel in Washington, D.C. has hired a "director of diplomatic sales" to generate high-priced business among foreign leaders and diplomatic delegations;

Whereas, the Trump International Hotel could receive up to \$60,000 from the Kuwaiti government for a party it held at the hotel on February 22, 2017;

Whereas, the President used a legally dubious tax maneuver in 1995 that could have allowed him to avoid paying federal taxes for 18 years;

Whereas the public still does not have a thorough understanding of the influences and conflicts President Trump has due to his various foreign and domestic business interests;

Whereas on January 30, 2017 President Trump publicly issued an executive order announcing that pipeline makers in the US must use American-made steel in their projects;

Whereas on March 3, 2017 President Trump quietly reversed himself, issuing an order allowing the steel for the Keystone Pipeline to be imported from foreign countries;

Whereas without direct knowledge on the conflicts this President has due to his business interests, he could be advancing policies that create an uneven playing field for working Americans;

Whereas the public should be able to examine his business interests, relationships, and conflicts to ensure that all policies put forward by the Trump Administration solely benefit the American public and not his corporate business partners;

Whereas, the most signed petition on the White House website calls for the release of the President's tax return information to verify compliance with the Emoluments Clause, with 1 million, 82 thousand signatures as of the date of this resolution;

Whereas, the Chairmen of the Ways and Means Committee, Joint Committee on Taxation, and Senate Finance Committee have the authority to request the President's tax returns under Section 6103 of the tax code;

Whereas, the Joint Committee on Taxation reviewed the tax returns of President Richard Nixon in 1974 and made the information public;

Whereas, the Ways and Means Committee used IRC 6103 authority in 2014 to make public the confidential tax information of 51 taxpayers;

Whereas, the American people have the right to know whether or not their President is operating under conflicts of interest related to international affairs, tax reform, government contracts, or otherwise: Now, therefore, be it:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives shall—

1. Immediately request the tax return information of Donald J. Trump for tax years 2006 through 2015 for review in closed executive session by the Committee on Ways and Means, as provided under Section 6103 of the Internal Revenue Code, and vote to report the information therein to the full House of Representatives

2. Support transparency in government and the longstanding tradition of Presidents and Presidential candidates disclosing their tax returns.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman from New York wish to

present argument on the parliamentary question whether the resolution presents a question of the privileges of the House?

Mr. CROWLEY. Yes, Mr. Speaker, I do.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, under rule IX, clause 1, questions of the privileges of the House are "those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings."

I would argue there is nothing more of a threat to the integrity of the House of Representatives than ignoring our duty to provide a check and balance, as our Founders expected of us, of the executive branch.

To restore the dignity of the House, we must use our authority to request President Trump's tax returns and give the American people the transparency that they deserve.

The American people know full well the scope of the President's financial background, as related by television and the media; but they don't know the details.

Article I, section 9 of the Constitution includes a clause prohibiting foreign emoluments to the President. The Office of Government Ethics has warned us about the President's decision not to divest or set up a blind trust, and there is a need to fully understand the President's ties to Russia.

Mr. Speaker, we are seeing the President saying one thing, such as mandating the use of American-made steel on American pipelines, then quietly reversing himself to allow the use of foreign-made steel on the Keystone Pipeline, which is being built by a Canadian company.

The resolution I am offering can provide the transparency to help ease the concerns of Americans in every corner of our country. The Internal Revenue Code includes language laying out a path for the Ways and Means Committee to obtain the tax returns and review them in a respectful way. There is the precedent that I have stated earlier that provides for this to be used.

A growing number of Members and Senators from both parties have been saying we should have the President's tax returns. One of those is Congressman STEVE KNIGHT of California who announced to his constituents that the President's tax returns should be made public, so I look forward to his support of this resolution.

The House must demonstrate that its Members are listening to our constituents' concerns. The House must demonstrate that it cares about protecting the integrity of the House, of our government, of our Constitution, of our system of checks and balances. Let's shine a bright light on the President's conflicts together.

We, as the elected Representatives of our constituents and the broader American public, can judge whether his decisions are being made for himself,

his business, or for the greater good of the American people.

At the end of the day, if President Trump has nothing to hide, then he should be willing to do what every President since Richard Nixon has done, and that is, release his tax returns.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair would remind the gentleman from New York that the question is on, and his remarks must be confined to, the question of privilege.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I think I have been toeing that line very closely.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. A little bit over it.

Mr. CROWLEY. At the very least, even if he continues to hide behind the phony excuse of being under audit, he should release tax returns for 2016 as those are not under audit.

Mr. Speaker, this resolution is not about partisanship. It is about America.

No, you are not listening to your constituents, my colleagues. It is about America, my colleagues. They want to see these tax returns.

The American people expect more from the promise than heckling back and forth. They expect their Representatives from both sides of the aisles to demand these tax returns.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend.

The gentleman from New York must keep his remarks confined to the question of the privileges of the House.

Mr. CROWLEY. I appreciate that, Mr. Speaker.

It is about America, Mr. Speaker.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from New Jersey seek recognition?

Does the gentleman wish to be heard on the question of privilege and on the question of privilege only?

Mr. PASCRELL. Yes, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is the question before the House.

Mr. PASCRELL. I want to thank the gentleman from New York (Mr. CROWLEY).

Mr. Speaker, Mr. CROWLEY cited the very source of what our proposal is, and that is, section 6103, and, particularly section 6103(f), of the Tax Code of the United States of America, which has been part of the Tax Code since 1924.

Mr. Speaker, this is a wonderful part of the Tax Code. Take my word for it. And it has been a wonderful part of the Tax Code since 1924.

It is very clear the main argument against this proposal, this resolution, has been over the last several weeks that this is an administrative part of the Tax Code. I would submit to you, Mr. Speaker, that this is not simply arranging the deck chairs on the Titanic. This has to do with all of us. This has to do with what we put in to our tax files when we submit them to the IRS.

There is real authority when you read this section, Mr. Speaker. I can

assure you I will not read it. That will be for another time. But I can assure you it is very specific and goes beyond administrative authority. We are talking about apparitional authority.

We are talking about that three different committees in the House and the Senate can call on anybody with due cause to have them submit their tax returns.

By the way, when you look at why section 6103 was put into the Tax Code in 1924, as a result of one of the greatest scandals in the 20th century, then you understand it was not just meant as an administrative situation.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we believe that it is imperative for the public to know and understand how such tax reform that we are about to go into pretty soon will benefit the President of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's remarks must be confined to the question of privilege.

Mr. PASCRELL. I am talking right to the resolution, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's remarks must be confined to the question of whether the resolution presents a privilege of the House.

Mr. PASCRELL. Well, we are talking about the present President, our President of the United States.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is whether the resolution presents a question of privilege, and the gentleman must confine his remarks to that debate.

Mr. PASCRELL. We are talking about, as I said—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has not been recognized to discuss the value or merit of the resolution. The gentleman has been recognized only to argue whether it presents a privileged question to the House.

Mr. PASCRELL. I believe it is a privileged question and resolution that has been offered because it goes to the very integrity of the House of Representatives, and I am a part of the House of Representatives.

Now, our President had an infamous response—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman's remarks must be confined to the question of privilege.

Mr. PASCRELL. He said, when an allegation that he had paid no taxes, he said—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair is prepared to rule.

The gentleman from New York seeks to offer a resolution as a question of the privileges of the House under rule IX.

As the Chair ruled on February 27, 2017, and March 7, 2017, the resolution directs the Committee on Ways and Means to meet and consider an item of business under the procedures set forth in 26 U.S.C. 6103, and, therefore, does not qualify as a question of the privileges of the House.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, I appeal the ruling of the Chair.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is, Shall the decision of the

Chair stand as the judgment of the House?

MOTION TO TABLE

Mr. MCCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. McCarthy moves that the appeal be laid on the table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to table.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. CROWLEY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, this 15-minute vote on the motion to table will be followed by a 5-minute vote on suspending the rules and passing H.R. 267, if ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 223, nays 183, answered “present” 1, not voting 22, as follows:

[Roll No. 161] YEAS—223

Abraham	Emmer	Lance
Aderholt	Farenthold	Latta
Allen	Faso	Lewis (MN)
Amash	Ferguson	LoBiondo
Amodei	Fitzpatrick	Long
Arrington	Fleischmann	Loudermilk
Babin	Flores	Love
Bacon	Fortenberry	Lucas
Banks (IN)	Fox	Luetkemeyer
Barletta	Franks (AZ)	MacArthur
Barr	Frelinghuysen	Marchant
Barton	Gaetz	Marshall
Bergman	Gallagher	Massie
Biggs	Garrett	Mast
Bilirakis	Gibbs	McCarthy
Bishop (MI)	Gohmert	McClintock
Bishop (UT)	Goodlatte	McHenry
Black	Gosar	McKinley
Blum	Gowdy	McMorris
Bost	Granger	Rodgers
Brady (TX)	Graves (GA)	McSally
Brat	Graves (LA)	Meadows
Bridenstine	Graves (MO)	Meehan
Brooks (AL)	Griffith	Messer
Brooks (IN)	Grothman	Mitchell
Buchanan	Guthrie	Moolenaar
Buck	Harper	Mooney (WV)
Bucshon	Harris	Mullin
Budd	Hartzler	Murphy (PA)
Burgess	Hensarling	Newhouse
Byrne	Herrera Beutler	Noem
Calvert	Hice, Jody B.	Nunes
Carter (GA)	Higgins (LA)	Olson
Carter (TX)	Hill	Palazzo
Chabot	Holding	Palmer
Chaffetz	Hollingsworth	Paulsen
Cheney	Hudson	Pearce
Coffman	Huizenga	Perry
Cole	Hultgren	Pittenger
Collins (GA)	Hunter	Poe (TX)
Comer	Hurd	Poliquin
Comstock	Issa	Posey
Conaway	Jenkins (KS)	Ratcliffe
Cook	Jenkins (WV)	Reed
Costello (PA)	Johnson (LA)	Reichert
Cramer	Johnson (OH)	Renacci
Crawford	Johnson, Sam	Rice (SC)
Culberson	Jordan	Roby
Curbelo (FL)	Joyce (OH)	Roe (TN)
Davidson	Katko	Rogers (AL)
Davis, Rodney	Kelly (MS)	Rogers (KY)
Denham	King (IA)	Rokita
Dent	King (NY)	Rooney, Francis
DeSantis	Kinzinger	Ros-Lehtinen
Diaz-Balart	Knight	Roskam
Donovan	Kustoff (TN)	Ross
Duffy	Labrador	Rothfus
Duncan (SC)	LaHood	Rouzer
Duncan (TN)	LaMalfa	Royce (CA)
Dunn	Lamborn	Rutherford

Scalise
Schweikert
Scott, Austin
Sensenbrenner
Sessions
Shimkus
Shuster
Simpson
Smith (MO)
Smith (NE)
Smith (NJ)
Smith (TX)
Smucker
Stefanik
Stewart

Stivers
Taylor
Tenney
Thompson (PA)
Thornberry
Tiberi
Tipton
Turner
Upton
Valadao
Walberg
Walden
Walker
Walorski
Walters, Mimi

Weber (TX)
Webster (FL)
Wenstrup
Westerman
Williams
Wilson (SC)
Wittman
Womack
Woodall
Yoder
Yoho
Young (AK)
Young (IA)
Zeldin

NAYS—183

Adams
Aguilar
Barragán
Bass
Beatty
Bera
Beyer
Bishop (GA)
Blumenauer
Blunt Rochester
Bonamici
Boyle, Brendan
F.
Brady (PA)
Brownley (CA)
Bustos
Butterfield
Capuano
Carbajal
Cárdenas
Carson (IN)
Cartwright
Castor (FL)
Castro (TX)
Chu, Judy
Clark (MA)
Clarke (NY)
Clay
Clever
Clyburn
Cohen
Connolly
Conyers
Cooper
Correa
Costa
Courtney
Crist
Crowley
Cuellar
Cummings
Davis (CA)
DeFazio
DeGette
Delaney
DeLauro
DelBene
Demings
DeSaulnier
Deutch
Dingell
Doggett
Doyle, Michael
F.
Ellison
Engel
Eshoo
Espallat
Esty
Evans
Foster
Frankel (FL)
Gabbard

Gallego
Garamendi
Gonzalez (TX)
Gottheimer
Green, Al
Green, Gene
Grijalva
Gutiérrez
Hanabusa
Hastings
Heck
Himes
Hoyer
Huffman
Jackson Lee
Jayapal
Jeffries
Johnson (GA)
Johnson, E. B.
Jones
Kaptur
Keating
Kelly (IL)
Kennedy
Khanna
Kihuen
Kildee
Kilmer
Kind
Krishnamoorthi
Kuster (NH)
Langevin
Larsen (WA)
Larson (CT)
Lawrence
Lawson (FL)
Lee
Levin
Lewis (GA)
Lieu, Ted
Lipinski
Lofgren
Lowenthal
Lowey
Lujan Grisham,
M.
Luján, Ben Ray
Lynch
Maloney,
Carolyn B.
Maloney, Sean
Matsui
McCollum
McEachin
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK ACT OF 2017

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ARRINGTON). The unfinished business is the question on suspending the rules and passing the bill (H.R. 267) to redesignate the Martin Luther King, Junior, National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes, as amended.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Colorado (Mr. Tipton) that the House suspend the rules and pass the bill, as amended.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds being in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPORT ON RESOLUTION PROVIDING FOR THE EXPENSES OF CERTAIN COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES IN THE 115TH CONGRESS

Mr. HARPER from the Committee on House Administration, submitted a privileged report (Rept. No. 115-38) on the resolution (H. Res. 173) providing for the expenses of certain committees of the House of Representatives in the One Hundred Fifteenth Congress, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

PROVIDING FOR APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on House Administration be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 1228) to provide for the appointment of members of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance to replace members whose terms expire during 2017, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 1228

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF OFFICE OF COMPLIANCE.

(a) APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS.—

(1) MEMBERS REPLACING MEMBERS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN MARCH 2017.—Notwithstanding the first sentence of section 301(e) of the Congressional Accountability Act of

1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381(e)), of the members of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance who are appointed to replace the 3 members whose terms expire in March 2017—
(A) one shall have a term of office of 3 years; and

(B) 2 shall have a term of office of 4 years, as designated at the time of appointment by the persons specified in section 301(b) of such Act (2 U.S.C. 1381(b)).

(2) MEMBERS REPLACING MEMBERS WHOSE TERMS EXPIRE IN MAY 2017.—In accordance with the first sentence of section 301(e) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381(e)), the members of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance who are appointed to replace the 2 members whose terms expire in May 2017 shall each have a term of office of 5 years.

(b) SERVICE OF CURRENT MEMBERS.—Notwithstanding the second sentence of section 301(e) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381(e)) or section 3 of the Office of Compliance Administrative and Technical Corrections Act of 2015 (Public Law 114-6; 2 U.S.C. 1381 note)—

(1) an individual serving as a member of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance whose term expires in March 2017 may be reappointed to serve one additional term at the length designated under paragraph (1) of subsection (a), but may not be reappointed to any additional terms after that additional term expires; and

(2) an individual serving as a member of the Board of Directors of the Office of Compliance whose term expires in May 2017 may be reappointed to serve one additional term at the length referred to in paragraph (2) of subsection (a), but may not be reappointed to any additional terms after that additional term expires.

(c) PERMITTING MEMBERS TO SERVE UNTIL APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSORS.—Section 301(e) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381(e)) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(3) PERMITTING SERVICE UNTIL APPOINTMENT OF SUCCESSOR.—A member of the Board may serve after the expiration of that member's term until a successor has taken office.”.

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. HARPER

Mr. HARPER. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add at the end the following new subsection:

(d) AUTHORITY OF CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP IN MAKING APPOINTMENTS.—Section 301(b) of the Congressional Accountability Act of 1995 (2 U.S.C. 1381(b)) is amended by striking the period at the end of the second sentence and inserting the following: “, who are authorized to take such steps as they consider appropriate to ensure the timely appointment of the members of the Board consistent with the requirements of this section.”.

Mr. HARPER (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANSWERED “PRESENT”—1

Sanford

NOT VOTING—22

Blackburn
Brown (MD)
Cicilline
Collins (NY)
Davis, Danny
DesJarlais
Fudge
Higgins (NY)

Kelly (PA)
Loebsock
Marino
McCauley
McGovern
McNerney
Meeks
Meng
Moore
Moulton
Murphy (FL)
Nadler
Napolitano

Rush
Russell
Slaughter
Titus
Trott
Wagner
Welch

□ 1947

So the motion to table was agreed to.
The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.